The Pyongyang Times

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D.P.R.K. Gov't Warns U.S. Not to Run Wild

Foreign Ministry Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 5, in connection with the armed attacks of U.S. aggressors and their puppet troops which are becoming ever more frequent of late.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Lately the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and their puppet troops in South Korea are stepping up armed attacks and various military provocations against the northern part of Korea in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. imperialists have extensively reinforced their puppet army, converted South Korea into a nuclear base by illegally introducing atomic weapons, guided missiles and other new-type weapons, and are incessantly conducting large-scale military exercises under the simulated conditions of a nuclear war.

The American aggressors, absorbed in the provocation of a new war, have intensified tension on the Military Demarcation Line by concocting an "incident" in which six American soldiers were allegedly "killed" by our side at a point 800 metres south of the Demilitarized Zone on November 2.

The U.S. imperialists are maliciously scheming to mislead world opinion by representing the "incident" in a distorted manner as though our side were responsible for the criminal act perpetrated by them.

On the occasion of Johnson's visit to South Korea, the frantic armed provocations by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and their puppet troops in South Ko-

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Korean Gov't Delegation Arrives in Pakistan

A Korean Government friendship and economic delegation led by Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon arrived in Rawalpindi on November 2 for a visit to Pakistan, according to an information from the capital of Pakistan.

The delegation was met at the airport by Bikar Ahman, Secretary, and officials, of the Ministry of Commerce and other personalities concerned.

Heads of diplomatic missions in Pakistan were also present.

The delegation had stopped over in Karachi on its way to Rawalpindi.

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables 4th Summit Conference of African Unity Organization

Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message on November 5 to the Fourth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

In his message, the Premier extended, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in his own, warm congratulations and greetings to the Fourth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and all the representatives of various countries taking part in the Conference.

The message says the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people actively support and express firm solidarity with the African peoples in their just struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and old and new colonialists and for safeguarding national independence and the dignity and sovereignty of their countries.

"I hope the current Conference will make a positive contribution to the struggle against the imperialist machinations to cause a split among the African peoples and keep Africa under neo-colonialist oppression and for the strengthening of the solidarity and co-operation of the African peoples, and wish the Conference successes in its work," the message points out.

Premier Kim Il Sung Presents Gifts to Prince Norodom Sihanouk

A ceremony for conveying Premier Kim Il Sung's gifts to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, was held on October 29 at a stadium in Pnom Penh.

The stadium was gaily decorated with the national flags of Korea and Cambodia.

On display were 30 tractors and other gifts.

Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon reviewed a guard of honour of the three forces.

Present at the ceremony from the Cambodian side were Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President Norodom Montana of the Royal Council, Chairman Chau Sen Cocsal of the National Assembly, Premier Lon Nol and Vice-Premiers, Ministers and other responsible functionaries of central organs and government officials and from the Korean side were the members of the government friendship delegation led by Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon and Ambassador Kim Un Hwan and staff members of the Korean Embassy in Pnom Penh.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon made speeches there.

Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon in his speech pointed out that the gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung to Prince Norodom Sihanouk were a token of sincerity of the Korean people, and the feeling of deep friendship harboured by the Korean people toward the Cambodian people.

The Korean people, he declared, scathingly condemn the American imperialists and their stooges for their criminal acts against the Cambodian people and voice full support to and firm solidarity with the Cambodian people in their just struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for peace, neutrality and territorial integrity. Then he expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and co-operation between both countries would be strengthened and developed more and more.

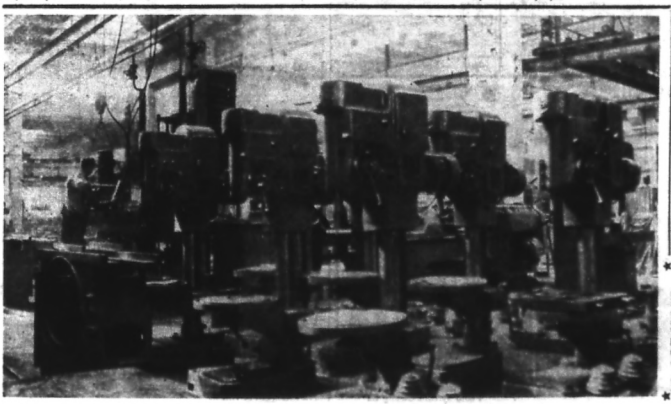
Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed his gratitude to Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean people.

He went on to say:

Co-operation between our two countries is being realized not only in culture, technology and the economy but also in the political and international fields.

Cambodia, he said, extends full support to the position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for unifying the country without any outside interference and driving the U.S. and other foreign troops out of South Korea.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk awarded Cambodian orders to Korean technicians.



Korea's machine-building industry has registered a 2.7- fold increase in output value over the past five years. The quality of machines has greatly improved. Workers in the machine-building industry are exerting their efforts to accelerate the building of socialism.

Photo: The Kusong Machine-tool Plant.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on October 29 a message of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Algeria and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. sent on November 6 a message of greetings to **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **Nikolai Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and **Alexei Kosygin**, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 31 a message from **Kenneth D. Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the second anniversary of Zambia's independence.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 1 a message from Prince **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 45th birthday.

TELEGRAM

Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in his message dated October 31 to Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the D.P.R.K. Government and the Korean people for their brotherly aid to the work of overcoming the consequences of the recent flood which caused great damage in Mongolia.

KOREAN COMMITTEE FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. CRIMES IN VIETNAM ISSUES STATEMENT

The Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam issued a statement on November 5 supporting the October 31 statement of the D.R.V. Commission for Investigation of U.S. imperialists' War Crimes in Vietnam.

The statement stressed:

The Korean people who regard the U.S. aggression against Vietnam as an aggression against themselves, will always stand firm on the side of the Vietnamese people, render them every possible assistance until the U.S. aggressors are wiped out to the last man, and are fully prepared to send volunteers at any time the Vietnamese people express their request for them.

The Committee strongly demands that the U.S. imperialists stop immediately and unconditionally their aggressive war and massacre in Vietnam and their bombing of the D.R.V., and pull out of South Vietnam without delay, taking their aggressive forces, the troops of their satellites, and all the murderous weapons.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

rea have reached the stage of foolhardiness.

On October 20 the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Korean puppet troops perpetrated the hostile act of mobilizing several tanks and shelling Jak-do, an islet of our side, and also of firing hundreds of bullets in the eastern and central sectors of the Demilitarized Zone.

The American aggressors continued to open fire against the area of our side with rifles and guns of various types thereafter. On November 3 scores of armed personnel each, from various points along the Military Demarcation Line, intruded into the area of our side and carried out premeditated armed attacks by throwing hand-grenades at our sentry posts, firing thousands of rounds of ammunition and startling fires.

Such armed attacks made by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Korean puppet troops from the Military Demarcation Line against the northern part of the country were reported on 33 occasions between October 20 and November 3 alone.

These armed attacks of the American aggressors were beaten back each time by the appropriate self-defence measures of our side.

The recent, continued armed attacks and military intrusions of various sorts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique patently show that they are running wild to unleash a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The American schemers for the provocation of a new war in Korea also pose a grave threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists today attempt to overthrow socialist countries one by one.

Clear proof of this is the U.S.-manipulated "Manila Conference" for the expansion of the aggressive war in Vietnam and the subsequent visit of Johnson to South Korea.

During his visit to South Korea, Johnson promised "prompt and effective support" in "repelling armed aggression against South Korea" and Pak Jung Hi ranted that "communist menace" must be repulsed.

It is trite tactics of U.S. imperialism to put up the deceptive slogan of non-existent "communist menace" and "defence" in justification of its new schemes for aggression and war provocation.

After inspecting the frontline area in company with Pak Jung Hi, Johnson instructed the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the South Korean puppet army further to step up preparations for the provocation of new war.

Johnson's actions differed in no way from those of Dulles who came to South Korea sixteen years ago. At that time Dulles acted just as Johnson has done recently.

As soon as Dulles returned home from South Korea, U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war in Korea.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists, while escalating their aggressive war in Vietnam stage by stage, are rushing headlong toward the provocation of a new criminal war also in Korea.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people are keenly watching the grave situation created on the Military Demarcation Line due to the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The D.P.R.K. Government warns the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique not to run wild rashly. We are fully prepared to deal mortal blows and completely wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys wherever and whenever they may intrude into the northern part of the country.

If the American aggressors unleash a new war against the northern part of Korea, it will only lead to their doom.

The U.S. aggressors should stop hostile provocations against the D.P.R.K. and quit South Korea at once, taking all their murderous weapons.

If U.S. imperialists and their stooges persist in their hostile acts against the northern part of Korea, in defiance of the repeated warnings served by the D.P.R.K. Government, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Korean Construction Association Formed

The Korean Construction Association was inaugurated in Pyongyang on November 3.

It is a scientific and technical organization of scientists, technicians and labour innovators in the field of construction, who join it on the principle of voluntarism.

It will strengthen friendly relations with foreign building workers and exchange experiences with them.

Recently the Cabinet took a decision on reducing workday to six hours from the present eight hours for women workers. Inspired by this decision women workers are working hard to produce more good-quality daily necessaries

Photo by Kim Gwang Su

STERN WARNING

Lately the U.S. occupation army and the South Korean puppet troops have stepped up armed provocations against North Korea along the Military Demarcation Line that runs across the middle part of the Korean peninsula.

Their provocative acts such as gun-firing and intrusion have become more frequent along the Military Demarcation Line since Johnson's visit to South Korea.

That this is not a chance coincidence can easily be understood by those who have followed the moves of the White House and the Pentagon for escalation of the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists have been making preparations for a new war in South Korea, despite the lessons of the Korean war they launched. They have increased the strength of the South Korean puppet troops on a big scale and reinforced their equipment in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The Pentagon and the Pak Jung Hi gang, openly declaring that South Korea is the "second front" directly linked up with the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, have stepped up the armaments increase and war preparations in South Korea, while sending South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

At each function during his visit to South Korea, Johnson did not bother to conceal his basic purpose — to urge the South Korean stooges to push ahead with the war preparations.

Each time he spoke, he never failed to say about "armed confrontation with communism" and "prompt, effective assistance to South Korea in face of aggression."

Johnson, accompanied by Pak Jung Hi, inspected the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and inspired the U.S. and South Korean puppet troops there with bellicosity.

Johnson's recent South Korean visit reminded one, in every respect, of the visit of Dulles shortly before the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950.

The repeated armed attacks along the Military Demarcation Line are obviously deliberate provocations designed to demonstrate their "determination."

In its statement issued in connection with the grave situation caused by the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for a new war, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly warns the U.S. imperialists against wanton behaviour.

The moves for a new war in Korea are a challenge not only to the Korean people but also to the Asian peoples and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

The Johnson clique are working more frantically and more openly to expand the war of aggression in Asia, paying no heed to the strong demand for an immediate end to the war of aggression in Vietnam and discontinuance of their aggressive moves in Asia.

The peoples all over the world striving for national independence and peace must intensify the struggle against U.S. imperialism, their enemy, and bind it hand and foot.

We are fully ready to deal a crushing blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges when they invade North Korea and in any place at any time. Should the Johnson clique start a new war against North Korea, they would be creating another factor bringing about their own ruin.

PIRACY IN ACCRA

It is common occurrence in American cities that innocent people are kidnapped as hostages in broad daylight.

The U.S. ruling circles make no scruple of resorting to gangsterism, a speciality of the United States, for political plots in foreign countries.

A typical example of this is the unlawful detention of the Guinean Foreign Minister and his party by the Ghanaian authorities at the Accra airport on October 29.

As was already reported, the Ghanaian authorities unlawful act was committed entirely at the initiative of Washington and under its direct command.

The consensus of world opinion is that this is shameless piratic act of grossly violating the most elementary international practice and morality, an act exceeding the limits of human imagination.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the principal aim the Americans pursued in committing such a criminal act was to undermine the ever strengthening unity of the African nations.

The U.S. imperialists directed the spearhead of their disruptive operations, first of all, at Guinea which is holding fast to the anti-imperialist, and anti-colonialist position and striving for African unity. They exploited Ghana in this scheme. They sought to aggravate antagonism among the African countries and hinder the smooth proceeding of the OAU Summit Conference scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa.

The African people have witnessed many of the vicious subversive schemes by diplomatic and political organizations in the hands of the U.S. rulers and have suffered a great deal from them.

Such a brigandish act as the recent one in Ghana was rarely to be seen before. The recent arrest of the Guinean officials has shown convincingly that the United States entertains sinister hostility against the independent nations in Africa and have an intolerable contempt for them.

Washington, however, made miscalculations again this time. They could not block, even through such a despicable move, the onward march of the African people toward African unity.

The Guinean people as well as the entire African people are severely condemning the U.S. imperialists and evincing their determination to shatter the subversive machinations of the U.S. imperialists against Africa.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk among the Korean song and dance troupe

Warm Congratulations to Cambodian People!

The Cambodian people mark the 13th anniversary of their national independence on November 9 this year.

On this occasion the Korean people extend their warm congratulations to the Cambodian people.

I had an opportunity to visit Cambodia two years ago. I have still a vivid memory of the impressive days I spent among the Cambodian friends.

When the Pyongyang song and dance troupe was about to board the bus after a night performance at the Salle Chadomukh in Pnom Penh, many Cambodians swarmed around us and shouted "Long live Cambodia-Korea and Korea-Cambodia friendship!" in their language congratulating us on our successful performance. Eventually they burst into a song of Cambodia-Korea friendship. We, too, joined them and sang the song at the top of our voice, hugging them for joy.

How warm the friendship between true friends bound closely by the common ideal and aspiration is!

Pnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, is beautiful, indeed. The independence monument soaring high into the sky, the long Sisowath street running along the leisurely flowing Tonle Sap and classical and modern buildings forming a good harmony—these scenes displayed the rich mood of a southern land.

One day, we visited the Angkor Wat in the northwestern part of Cambodia. The Angkor Wat Temple Complex with its groups of buildings standing on terraced platforms of heavy sandstone looks like a mountain. It is the striking demonstration of the wisdom and talent of the Khmer nation who created the brilliant Angkor culture—a world's miracle—900 years ago.

What impressed us most from the day of our arrival in Cambodia was the animated, new life of the people who are endeavouring to make their country strong and prosperous under the banner of anti-imperialism.

I had a chance to visit the exhibition of the achievements made by the Sangkum Reastr Niyum (Popular Socialist Community), where I could acquaint myself with the achievements of the Cambodian people in building a new life since their country's independence.

Particularly noteworthy is that Cambodia's national economy has made a further upsurge and the people's living standards have improved since Cambodia flatly rejected the American "aid" and took resolute measures of confrontation.

The American aggressors fondly thought that Cambodia would be unable to sustain herself for six months without their "aid and said that Cambodia was performing a "tight-rope walking." The Cambodian people under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, by their vigorous struggle for the independent development of their country, shattered the wishful thinking of the American imperialists. And thus they have exhibited their inexhaustible energy and wisdom.

Cambodia's independence is being further consolidated and the life of the people daily improves today.

The brave and intelligent people of Cambodia are resolutely resisting American imperialism and its South Vietnamese and Thai stooges who are carrying on aggressive acts against her.

The powerful forces in Asia and the rest of the world demanding national independence, and peace stand foursquare behind the Cambodian people.

The Korean people give consistent support to the Cambodian people in their vigorous struggle for national independence, neutrality and territorial integrity and against the aggression of the American imperialists, and are confident that victory belongs to them.

KIM BYONG HYU

"U.N. Purposes" and "UNCURK"

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" again this year, on October 20, made public its "annual report" submitted to the current 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The report is said to cover the period from September 3, 1965 to August 19, 1966.

1

The present report, like the previous 14 annual reports, is nothing but an array of lies and fabrications embellishing and whitewashing in the usual way America's policy to turn South Korea into her colony and military base and her fascist terror rule there.

The characteristics of the current report, if any, are that the report mentions in clearer terms than in the previous reports that South Korea has been converted into a base and hotbed of another war for carrynig out America's policies of aggression and war in the Far East and Asia.

The authors of the annual report, who are master in the art of turning black into white, exercised their talents in every possible way to cover up the true nature of the dispatch of South Korea's puppet troops to South Vietnam, of the active involvement of Pak Jung Hi and his clique in the formation of the Asian and Pacific Council and of other new organizations of America's mercenary troops, and of their alliance with the Japanese militarists through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." But what has to be exposed has been exposed, and so they can't mislead those who have the faculty of fair judgement. The "gentlemen" who earn a living as members of the "UNCURK" may believe that they have acquitted themselves of the task for this year set by their employer, U.S. State Department, and feel relieved.

But, the "UNCURK" knocked up by the United States as an instrument for covering up its aggression against Korea in violation of the United Nations Charter itself, added another criminal page to its chronology of crimes, a record of a disgraceful being which defiles justice and reason.

2

The "UNCURK" was founded under the duress of the United States at the fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly on October 7, 1950 when the U.S. war of aggression was in full swing in Korea.

In October 1950, the Korean People's Army was making its temporary retreat and the American aggressor forces bearing the signboard of the U.N. forces under the command of MacArthur were on the general re-offensive against North Korea bragging that they would occupy the whole of North Korea by Christmas.

In those days, in the belief that the war situation in Korea was turning in its "favour" and its military occupation of the whole of North Korea was imminent, the United States brought into being the "UNCURK" for the settlement of matters following its military occupation of North Korea. This was openly declared on many occasions at that time.

Let us enquire into its origin from a historical point of view.

Genealogically, the "UNCURK" is the successor to the "United Nations Commission on Korea" which was the successor to the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea."

This means the "United Nations Commission on Korea" has changed its name three times over the past two decades.

The change of the name was each prompted by the need to fulfil the concrete tasks set before the organization by the United States at each phase in the execution of its policies of aggression in Korea.

The mission of the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" the formation of which was forced upon the second session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1947 by the United States, was to co-operate with the United States, which had made a decision on an indefinite occupation of South Korea in disregard of the unanimous demand of the Korean people for an all-Korea unified government, in fabricating and legalizing a separate puppet government in South Korea.

The "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" was renamed the "United Nations Commission on Korea" in 1949, and its principal mission was to cover up the preparations for and justify an armed invasion of North Korea by the United States.

We have already mentioned above the tasks that have been assigned to the "UNCURK," the successor to the "United Nations Commission on Korea."

The U.S. organized the "UNCURK" mainly with delegates from those countries which took a direct part in the aggressive war in Korea, out of member nations of such America's aggressive organizations as "NATO," "SEATO," "ANZUS," "CENTO" and "OAS."

American aggressors' wild fancy of conquering North Korea by force, however, was shattered to atoms.

This meant the "UNCURK" that the United States had brought into South Korea was left without any job. Over the past 16 years since then the sole raison d'etre for the "UNCURK" has been to submit every year its annual report for the debate on the "Korean question" at the United Nations General Assembly session as one of its annual functions.

In a word, the "UNCURK" has played the role of an agent providing a document, groundless yet publicized as being founded, for the "yearly renewal of the prescription" for the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Accordingly, one can easily understand what the annual reports contain, without reading them.

The "UNCURK" described Syngman Rhee's fascist dictatorship imposed upon the people in South Korea by the United States at the point of the bayonet as an "inspiring example of representative government." But it was toppled in the uprising of the people there. When the United States framed up the Chang Myon regime to save the situation, the "UNCURK" praised it as a "very satisfactory representative government."

But the "UNCURK" says today that the previous governments in South Korea were bogus ones and that the present military fascist regime of Pak Jung Hi, brought into being by means of the military coup stage-managed by the United States, is the only government following the "genuinely democratic path."

In the eyes of the "gentlemen" of the "UNCURK," facts, reason and honour are all useless. To speak and write the way their employers instruct them to do—this is their business.

3

In its current report the "UNCURK" repeated that "its efforts for the attainment of the United Nations' purposes in Korea" failed to achieve "progress" owing to North Korea.

What are, then, the "United Nations' purposes in Korea" so frequently repeated by the "UNCURK"?

As far as Korea is concerned, the United Nations has so far meant the United States. Accordingly, the "United Nations' purposes in Korea" have been the United States' objectives in Korea. This is confirmed by the origin of the expression and by all the facts that have taken place before the world's people over nearly twenty years since the expression was coined.

The "UNCURK" was originally formed to be sent to North Korea in the wake of the MacArthur's forces.

This is exactly what the United States calls "the attainment of the United Nations' purposes" and the "UNCURK's" mission.

The people in North Korea drove out of their territory the American aggressor forces that were waving the United Nations flags, dealing heavy blows to them. Accordingly, the "UNCURK" could neither come to North Korea nor fulfil its mission there.

They can't do that now, nor will they do it in future as well. This is quite natural.

In its report the "UNCURK" repeats that the "United Nations' purposes" have been attained in South Korea in an "exemplary manner." This shows that the "United Nations' purposes" are to turn the whole of Korea into what South Korea today is—an American colony ruled by the puppet regime that resorts to fascist terrorism, a land of hunger and poverty, and an American base for a war of aggression in Asia.

The Korean people, it is clear to everyone, never brook today and will never brook tomorrow the realisation of the "United Nations' purposes in Korea." The people of the whole world who value national independence and peace, will also never tolerate it.

It is universally known that the root cause of Korea's partition and delay in the accomplishment of Korea's unification is the continued military occupation of South Korea by the United States under the U.N. signboard. The "UNCURK" is making vain attempts to cover up the stark facts that can by no means be concealed, revealing more and more clearly its true colours as an instrument serving American imperialism in its aggression against Korea.

By so doing the "UNCURK" is showing the whole world more convincingly that it does not accelerate but obstructs the unification of Korea.

* * *

The presence and activities of the "UNCURK" have nothing to do with the aims of the United Nations Charter just as the defence of the U.S. occupation of South Korea under the name of the U.N. forces is a full violation of the United Nations Charter.

It is natural, therefore, that more and more people should demand the dissolution of the "UNCURK" and that discreet nations should seek to withdraw their delegates from this disgraceful organization. Continued maintenance of the "UNCURK," which is nothing but an instrument of aggression formed illegally by the United Nations under the duress of the United States, means continued violation of the principles of the U.N. Charter by the United States. It also means that the United Nations continues to allow the United States to abuse it as an instrument of aggression. If the United Nations really wants to be faithful to the missions provided for in its Charter, it must dissolve the "UNCURK" at once.

Ri Hyon Ik

Tractors carrying sheaves of rice on the Ogu Co-operative Farm, Anak County

Autumn on Ryongchon Plain

THE Pyongyang Times carried in its February 17 issue a reporter's account titled "Ryongchon Plain Greets Spring." A short time ago our reporter Yun Won Gil re-visited the Ryongchon Plain which was busy gathering in crops. — Ed.

GOOD RESULTS

The chief engineer of the Ryongchon County Co-operative Farm Management Committee was talking with a young man when I called on him at his office.

"Look at these rice plants, Comrade chief engineer. They are from the field where we've gathered nine tons on the average from each of 200 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare)."

"Wonderful. Which work-team are they from?"

"From work team Nos. 8, 9 and 10."

"You've worked in those work-teams giving guidance to them, haven't you?"

Chief engineer Jong Dong In took a rice plant from the young man and shook him by the hand.

"You've done a good job. I congratulate you on your success."

The chief engineer, a man on the right side of 50, looked younger as he glowed with happy feelings.

The young man was Mun Hak Min, a farming engineer from the Jonjin Co-operative Farm.

The chief engineer introduced the young man to me and gave an account of how he had worked.

When the agro-technicians in the county gathered last spring at a meeting to discuss a farming plan, Mun Hak Min proposed what he termed "chemical war" in rice cultivation.

An important factor in harvesting a bumper crop now when the supply of chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals had increased 1.8 and 1.7 times respectively compared with five years ago, he told the meeting, was the effective application of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals. To support his argument, he produced data which he had obtained from experiments. His argument was so convincing that even the veteran technical personnel were struck with admiration.

Later the young farming engineer worked out, in accordance with the technical data he had prepared, a schedule of work to be done on each plot of the field such as application of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals and supply of water.

The chief engineer began to give a more detailed account of technical problems when the phone on his table rang.

"The Doksung farm? Do you mean 500 kg. more grain from each *jongbo*? I see, that's fine." The chief engineer in a happy mood gazed at the young engineer as he laid down the receiver, and remarked:

"Your appeal for increased output has produced good results."

Early in the year, I learned from the chief engineer, the young engineer called on the 25 co-operative farms in the county to gather 500 kg. more grain from each *jongbo*.

"Weather conditions were unfavourable this year. The rainy season lasted three months. Nevertheless, we've gathered a rich harvest. We owe this, in a decisive measure, to the implementation of the government policy of nation-wide support to the countryside," the cheif engineer stressed.

IMMENSE SUPPORT

On the Ryongchon Plain where irrigation is complete with government investment, rice accounts for over 90 per cent in the grain production. In rice cultivation requiring expenditure of more workhands than the growing of other crops, to secure enough labour power was the first problem they had to cope with. Like in all other farm villages, on the Ryongchon Plain there has been a great increase in the number of tractors and lorries in recent years. This year another 10 tractors have come to do farm work. This year farm work done by machines was more than double that five years ago.

State assistance is not confined to this. Each farm in the Ryongchon County has a general threshing ground equipped with modern facilities and production establishments such as storage for fertilizer and agricultural chemicals and garage, all of which have been built at state expense.

Meanwhile, a movement for assistance of the rural district by the town, assistance of the farm by the factory has been unfolded extensively.

Workers of the Ryong-ampo Machine Plant laid several hundred metres of cableway for the Doksung Co-operative Farm, when the latter was carrying out land amelioration last spring. This helped the farm in finishing the soil-improvement work on more than 100 *jongbo* of fields in a short period.

Work-teams of the Bukjung Machine Plant have volunteered to assist the work-teams of co-op farms in the county. They have supplied thousands of medium and small farm implements, sent workers to farms to help in farming operations and given technical assistance. And with the help of citizens of Sinuiju, farmers on this plain could apply five tons more compost per *jongbo* this year than last year.

Thanks to such assistance farmers on the Ryongchon Plain have reaped a stable harvest, despite severe natural disasters. Now that the State has completely abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind, this year the per-household earning of grain in this county is expected to go up by more than 20 per cent as against last year. This means about twice as much as in the early days of the co-operative farming.

The results of this year's farming are bringing about fresh improvement in the life of co-op farmers.

NEW EMINENCE

"We've gained a good experience in this year's farming. The Doksung, Jangsan and Jonjin co-operative farms have set the goal of raising the per-*jongbo* rice yield to seven tons each next year. The other farms in the county also have similar targets. To increase rice output that much is fully possible." Recalling these remarks of chief engineer Jong Dong In, we called at the Jangsan Co-operative Farm. Tractors were working on the paddy fields where rice harvest had been completed. Autumn ploughing started more than ten days earlier than last year.

We climbed a hillock overlooking the Jangsan Plain, at the foot of which were lying over 30 *jongbo* of maize fields. Up on the hill-top, we met a group of men surveying an area projected to be converted into rice fields. When I asked senior engineer Kim Song Sul about the possibility of opening up paddies on the elevation, he produced a blueprint and explained that a three-stage pumping station was to be set up for irrigation.

Every potentiality for increased grain output in the coming year was being explored in the Ryongchon Plain.

"Please come to us again at the time of next year's autumn harvest. We'll show you an increased harvest of 10,000 tons."

These words of Chairman Ri Chang Suk of the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee sounded so confident that I figured to myself a new eminence towards which the people in the Ryongchon Plain are racing.

FOR MORE FRUITS

A country-wide movement is now on in North Korea to increase the per-*jongbo* yield of fruits by taking good care of fruit trees and to create more orchards.

Since 1961 the area under fruit has expanded by more than 10,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare) a year.

Recently it has been decided to bring more than 12,000 *jongbo* of land under fruit cultivation this year and take better care of the already planted fruit trees for the supply of more fruits to the population.

The Agricultural Commission is vigorously unfolding the mass drive with the help of government organs and agriculture guidance bodies.

Co-op farms, enterprises and schools in the country are now competing with each other for planting more fruit trees. South Hwanghae Province and the city of Kaesong are leading the competition.

Generalizing the experience gained by the Jangyon township co-op farm in creating more than 500 *jongbo* of orchards by its own efforts in recent years, South Hwanghae Province is planting peach, damson and persimmon trees which are easy to tend and ripen early, while giving precedence to the reclamation of orchards.

A big harvest of apple

Impressions of D.P.R.K.

AYE KYAW

Leader of the Burmese Cultural Mission to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

We are here in Pyongyang on a cultural mission. Formerly our knowledge of Korea was through literature available to us in Rangoon, through movie films we have seen occasionally, and through contact with artistes of the Korean Song and Dance Ensemble, and other delegations which, personally, visited Burma. Now we are seeing and experiencing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea although our area of the visits has been centred round or about Pyongyang owing to the shortness of time.

We saw Pyongyang for the first time as we left the airport and gradually entered the city, and saw it complete — with modern office buildings, multi-storied apartment houses, beautiful parks, tree-lined streets, imposing-looking museums, numerous institutions of education, etc. We understood that Pyongyang was almost razed to the ground during the Korean war of 1950-53, and have to learn again with surprise how the Korean people have built their city anew within a short period of ten years or so. Here is the city of Pyongyang testifying before our eyes to the courage that the Koreans had mustered and the supreme efforts that they have exerted to re-create it into a beautiful and comfortable place (for the Koreans) to live in.

The Museum of Korean Revolution which we have visited is a case in point. In hall after hall we saw, through relevant materaials, photographs, charts, diagrams, newspaper clippings how the Korean people suffered under the imperialists and how they, led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his colleagues, managed to liberate their country from foreign rule.

And this achievement, we like to think, is due to two reasons: on the one hand, the Korean people know the right way towards the socialist goal and, on the other, they have already had a great cultural tradition to sustain them throughout various stages of history.

We saw evidence of the latter when we visited such institutions as the National Fine Arts Museum, the State Central Historical Museum and the State Central Library.

Mr. Aye Kyaw

Murals (reproduced) of old tombs in Anak, stone axes and bone tools of the primitive age, celadon ware of the Goryo period, wooden blocks used for printing the Great Sutra and copper types invented about 1420 A.D., watercolours and embroidery work, and sun-dials and water clocks of the Ri Dynasty — all these speak for the resourcefulness and aesthetic feelings of generations of Korean people.

But this, evidently, is not all. The Koreans are far from being self-complacent with their glorious past. They do not stop at winning independence from the imperialists and fighting aggressors. They forge ahead with creating a socialist state — by putting the emphasis on the heavy industry without ignoring light industry and agriculture, by nationalizing various sectors of the economy and by training young and old to be sound physically, aesthetically and spiritually and to become capable technicians and artists. Examples of such efforts we have witnessed as we go along the streets of Pyongyang and as we visit such diverse enterprises as the steel mill, the co-operative farm, the university of fine arts, the conservataire and the young pioneers' palace.

We leave Pyongyang with inspiration and invaluable knowledge.

Oh, Korea! How Beautiful You Are!

By
Prof. KRISHNA B. PRADHAN
and
Mrs. SULOCHANA PRADHAN

Prof. Pradhan and his wife

It has been a great pleasure for us to have this opportunity of visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society. We brought with us the warm feelings and friendly greetings of the ten million Nepalese people to our heroic Korean brothers and sisters.

Korea is a beautiful country with a long-standing history of cultural heritage and fine traditions. Its picturesque mountains and beautiful rivers represent the wonder of nature. But unfortunately it had suffered for a long time under the colonial rule and occupation of this land by the aggressors. When we arrived in Pyongyang, the historic capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we could not imagine that this was the very city where the imperialists had dropped almost one bomb per one square metre or in other words, one bomb per every individual of the city's population! But Pyongyang has already risen up from the heaps of ashes into a beautiful city with elegant buildings, clean streets, lovely parks and innumerable green trees.

While in Korea, we visited various war relics and they have filled our hearts with strong indignation. In Sinchon County of Hwanghae Province, the air-raid shelter where nine hundred people were mercilessly burnt alive within three days, a little further from there, the two warehouses where four hundred mothers and their one hundred and two innocent children including babies were locked for some time and eventually set fire by pouring gasoline, again the blood-stained rock on top of the Sam Il Po Lake in the Kumgang Mountains where eighty people including children and women were brutally tied and then machine-gunned and hand-grenaded in between two huge rocks—in fact, every inch of land in Korea bears the imprints of inhuman oppression and barbarous atrocities of the imperialists. Further, what we saw with our own eyes at Panmunjom—a homogeneous nation with one and the same language, customs and traditions tragicaly split into two—is a living example and it has fully strengthened our conviction that the imperialists cannot escape the blood-debt they owe to the Korean people, and we are firmly confident that the heroic Korean people will soon achieve the final victory in driving out the American soldiers with their bags and baggages from Korea and ultimately reunify both North and South without infringing on the interest of any side, either North or South.

The heroic Korean people are not only good at defeating the aggressors but also good at rebuilding their war-devastated fatherland. We are highly impressed and encouraged by the speed of Chollima (winged horse) and the spirits of *Juche* (self-identity) and self-reliance with which they are rushing forward in implementing the great task of reconstructing the country out of the debris of war. Within so short a period they have already achieved remarkable success. Their standard of living has also greatly improved. The peasants are already relieved from the burdens of taxation. Industry has come to stand on its own feet—factories and mills have sprung up everywhere. They are also extracting fibre out of stone! In fact, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today is producing from needles to electric trains! Not only that, besides innumerable schools, colleges and universities, children and students' palaces have been constructed in each and every province for the rising generations to be equipped with fine knowledge, virtue and sound physical health. And while we are in Korea the D.P.R.K. Government adopted a decision on reducing workday to six hours from the present eight hours for the women workers having three or more children under thirteen years of age. Indeed, North Korea today has gained tremendous progress and achieved great successes in every field. All these successes can be attributed to the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea under the able leadership of H.E. Premier Kim Il Sung. And we sincerely wish our Korean brothers and sisters still greater successes in all their enterprises and undertakings.

Our country Nepal is also marching ahead on the road of independent development under the wise leadership of our beloved King Mahendra. We have established the Panchayat system of government to suit the soil of Nepal, enforced the land reform and other social reforms, built the national economy and are achieving one success after another in every field of our national construction.

The friendship between Nepal and Korea can be traced back as early as the eighth century A.D., when Hyecho, the great Korean scholar and monk, had visited Nepal and written about life and culture of our people. In recent years also, our friendship has been further strengthened by the exchange of friendly delegations. The warm welcome and genuine hospitality accorded to us by our Korean friends, wherever we went, have greatly moved us, and this visit of ours will ever remain green in our memory. Finally, we would like to conclude our impressions on Korea with the following Korean words:

Oh Joson!
Cham Jotta!
Urinun Joldaero
Itji-mot-hageda!

Oh Korea!
How beautiful you are!
We'll never forget you —
Because you're ever
unforgettable!

(The authors, distinguished professors from Nepal, have been to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently at the invitation of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society.)

Common Desire—Promotion of Friendship

CHOI GIL SU

The Korea-Nepal Friendship Society marks its seventh birthday on November 9. On this occasion, the Korean people look back, with a great pleasure, on the past years marked by the strengthening and deepening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries.

The inauguration of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society seven years ago and the founding of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society earlier were landmarks in promoting friendship, mutual understanding and cultural relations between the peoples of both countries.

Geographically, Korea and Nepal lie far away from each other across the continent. But with the appearance of the Friendship Societies the two countries have become near to each other and their peoples have become friendly. No small number of delegations have been exchanged between Korea and Nepal in recent years. Mutual visits have helped the peoples of both countries to have better understanding of each other's lives, ideals, customs and culture. We have written and published travel notes and impressions and held photo exhibitions.

These noticeable results in the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Nepal were not achieved overnight. They are the fruits of the untiring common efforts of the peoples of both countries in recent years.

Korea and Nepal are Asian nations; both of them went through the domination by the colonialists. Both peoples are bound by the friendly feelings and the common desire in the struggle against the aggressive policies of imperialism and for national independence.

The Korean people support the people of Nepal who, having freed themselves from the control of British imperialism and won independence, are opposing colonialism and fighting in defence of peace and national independence. It had long been our wish to develop friendly contacts with them.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the results the people of Nepal, under the leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shan Deva, achieved in the development of their country's economy and in their work for national prosperity.

The people of Nepal support the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and for the country's peaceful unification.

At the time of the Korean war, the people of Nepal refused to support the U.S. imperialists' scheme to send the troops of their satellites to the Korean front. They expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people who were then waging a just war.

The people of Nepal condemn the U.S. army occupation of South Korea and actively support the Korean people's just position for the unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

Each time our distinguished friends from Nepal visited Korea, I, as an official of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society, accompanied them on a tour of different parts of the country.

Mr. Lalit Chand who was leading a Nepali friendship delegation visiting Korea in the summer of 1964, now Chairman of the Standing Committee (Rajya Sabha), told me: "I learned from the publications that the Korean people had achieved great results in economic construction. Your achievements, however, are greater than what I've imagined to be. I was struck with wonder when I saw your cities. Your publications, in my opinion, have introduced far less than what you have actually achieved."

Rejoicing over our successes was also expressed by Mr. Khadga Man Singh, member of the Standing Committee (Rajya Sabha), Mr. Narendra Kumar Pradhan, Vice-Chairman of the National Panchayat, and all other members of another Nepali friendship delegation that visited our country last year.

The development of the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Nepal not only accords with their national interests. It will also greatly contribute to the maintenance of peace in Asia.

On the occasion of the seventh birthday of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society, I firmly believe that the Society will achieve big results in its work in conformity with the desire of the peoples of Korea and Nepal.

U.S. Provocations Coincide with Johnson's Visit

AT THE 232nd MAC MEETING

The 232nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on November 4 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side strongly protested to the U.S. side which is increasing tension in Korea and becoming all the more open in its manoeuvres to unleash a new war by increasing shootings on a large scale and premeditated armed attacks against our side in the Demilitarized Zone.

According to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, the U.S. side fired on three occasions over 450 heavy and light machine-gun bullets at our side on October 25 and over 100 bullets next day and 800 bullets on five occasions on the 27th alone.

Such shootings were also committed on October 28, 29 and 31 and on November 2.

In the recent ten days the U.S. side fired thousands of bullets on 15 occasions from different areas by mobilizing heavy and light machine-guns, M-1 rifles and other heavy and firing arms.

The U.S. side is committing the serious, criminal act of making its armed personnel intrude into our area and mount barbarous attacks on our side.

At around 20:50, November 3, a group of armed personnel sent by the U.S. side illegally intruded into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone 500 600 metres from the Military Demarcation Line and threw handgrenades at the establishments of our side, fired machine guns at random, caused fires and escaped.

At around 19:55 on the same day, agents of the U.S. side armed with various heavy and automatic weapons approached a post of our side some 500-600 metres from the Military Demarcation Line and made a surprise attack on the post and on our civil police who were on routine duty near it.

They fired over 2,000 bullets in 45 minutes.

Major General Pak Jung Guk pointed out that the provocative shootings and armed attacks committed by the U.S. side this time were deliberate hostile acts carefully planned beforehand, and called the U.S. side to account for them.

These armed attacks coincided with Johnson's visit to South Korea, where he hatched plots in Seoul to unleash a new aggressive war and openly agitated for a war on his tour of inspection of the frontline areas, and they are irrefutable proof that the U.S. side is running riot to increase tension in Korea and create an atmosphere suitable for the provocation of a new aggressive war, the Major General said.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. side strictly punish the prime movers who had directly organized and commanded the provocative shootings and armed attacks and all the personnel involved in them, and that it take out at once all the illegally introduced heavy and automatic weapons from the Demilitarized Zone and take responsible measures against recurrence of similar grave acts.

The U.S. side, our Senior Member warned, should be mindful that there is limit in the patience of our side and we will not look on with folded arms at the reckless play with fire on the part of the American imperialist aggressors.

ONE MORE DIV.

"White Dragon" Activated

A one-month long "mobile exercise" of the "White Dragon Unit" of South Korea's puppet army will start on November 7, according to reports from Seoul. The unit is one of the three army divisions newly activated to fill the gap caused by the troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

A "mobilization exercise for ground force reservists" already started on the early morning of November 5 in South Cholla Province.

They forcibly draw into the exercise officers under middle age demobbed after 1963, and those soldiers discharged this year, threatening to "severely punish under the conscription law anyone who fails to comply with the order for training."

Such war exercises are part of the preparations for new war that have been stepped up after Johnson's visit.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS AGAIN INTO ACTION

According to press reports from Seoul, over 1,500 students of Korea University in Seoul held on November 4 an Indignation meeting in denunciation of the smuggling of saccharine by the Samsong Business Combine and other comprador capitalists.

At the meeting they exposed and scathingly denounced the smuggling case and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are shielding this case and issued a declaration expressing their determination to fight to the end and an appeal to the entire South Korean students.

On November 3 the students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science of Seoul National University, too, had a meeting in defence of academic freedom and lashed out at the Pak Jung Hi clique and their placeman, the President of the university.

Prior to this the puppet Seoul regime had inflicted punishment upon those students who had a meeting in protest against the smuggling case. And the said President blamed the students who took part in the meeting on the charge that "their action was a rash behaviour instigated by "leftists."

At the same meeting the students branded the President as an "unexampled one-man dictator" and the "commander of the university" who "subordinates educational authority to power" and adopted a five-point resolution demanding the "discontinuance of inspection of school which creates an atmosphere of terror among students." They also declared that should the university authorities fail to give a sincere reply until November 8, they would not hesitate to resort to any form of radical action.

On the Road of Anti-Japanese Struggle

The students in South Korea have started into action again.

This has resulted from their sentiments against imperialism, the puppet regime and comprador capital, which have kept brewing even under the cruel fascist suppression which had been stepped up with the saccharine smuggling case as an occasion. As was already reported, "Samsong Business Combine," the biggest of the comprador capitalist groups supplying political funds to the Pak Jung Hi clique made excessive profits out of the smuggling of large quantities of saccharine in collusion with the Japanese Mitsui interests with the backing of the puppet regime in South Korea.

From day to day the students of Seoul National University, Yonse University, Korea University, Gongik and other colleges in Seoul and local areas are holding indignation meetings. They condemn the Pak Jung Hi gang for shielding the comprador capitalists in their smuggling business and demand the immediate expulsion from South Korea of the Japanese firms including the "Mitsui" interests.

They declared: "We are not dead but are keeping vigilant eyes on realities. We will continue our struggle at any cost, until our demands are met."

Their struggle is not only aimed to condemn the smuggling by big capitalists but to oppose the reaggression against South Korea by the Japanese imperialists and reject the traitors to the nation bent on turning South Korea into a double colony of the United States and Japan.

In the two protracted massive struggles of the nature of a riot—one from March 24 to June 22, 1964 and the other from March to August, 1965, the students in South Korea fought heroically, chanting anti-imperialist and democratic slogans: "The Japanese imperialists, get out of South Korea!" "The United States is the principal architect of the South Korea-Japan Treaty," "We do not want to be U.S. bullet-shields in the Vietnam war," "Down with the corrupt and incompetent Pak Jung Hi regime! "Away with comprador capitalists!"

Every time the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique had to proclaim martial law and mobilize tens of thousands of their regular armed forces so as to stave off their crisis.

Having experienced the tyranny of the imperialist colonial rule and being well aware of their duties for the nation, the South Korean students are now waging a nation-wide political struggle, for the realization of the demands of the masses of the people.

They have a long history in their struggle against imperialism. On October 30, 1929 Japanese students offered an insult to a Korean girl student in a train near Kwangju, South Cholla Province, South Korea. This incident touched off a nation-wide students' uprising which had lasted for six months, dealing a heavy blow to Japanese colonial rule.

Then, the students in South Korea took an active part in the people's movement against the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea in 1945 in lieu of the Japanese imperialists and for the country's independence and unification, thus making a great contribution to the development of the struggle.

The massive uprising with South Korean students as a leading force in April 1960 overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime and brought down a sledge-hammer blow upon U.S. colonial rule. This is a rare occurrence.

No matter how hard the U.S. imperialists and their stooges may try to "remove the cancer of the students' movement," they can never break the struggle of the students in South Korea, who have a strong sense of justice, love truth and have a brilliant history of anti-imperialist, patriotic struggle.

RI Jip

Revolver-Carrying University President

The President of Seoul National University, according to a November 4 dispatch of *Dongyang Tongshin* in Seoul, applied on October 30 to the police authorities for permission to carry a revolver for his own protection.

It is said that the pistol he obtained on October 26 is a six-round magazine Belgian-made revolver Browning.

The reason of carrying a pistol is said to be that his own conduct of punishing his students condemning the saccharine smuggling by the Samsong Business Combine on the charge of being "left-wing elements" caused a big stir. (The saccharine smuggling case is a case in which the Samsong Business Combine, the biggest of the comprador capitalist groups supplying political funds to the Pak Jung Hi regime, has large quantities of saccharin from Japan in collusion with the Pak clique.)

In the early days of Japanese colonial rule over Korea the Japanese teachers of the primary school taught classes wearing a sword. But we have never heard of such a precedent as a university president standing on the platform carrying a revolver.

Mr. President of this university perhaps may put army straps on his shoulder and place machine guns in front of his office room.

Anyway, the fact that the president of a state university carries a revolver is a distinctive outcome of the U.S. advertized "democratic enlightenment" in South Korea.

Pak Gun Su

TOJO'S WILL

The will of Hideki Tojo, Pacific war time prime minister of Japan who was put to death as the arch war criminal, was discovered last August, 18 years after his death, according to news reports from Tokyo.

His "will" in three parts sought to justify the Japanese militarist's Pacific war against the Asian people and asked the posterity to work to materialize the ideal of the conquest of Asia.

This "will" of Tojo's may be a real one or a forgery. Whichever it may be, there is a certain mative one must not overlook behind the dramatic publication of it today designed to cause a stir.

Japanese press quotes Tojo as saying in his "will" that "umen judgement by fair public opinion is pronounced on who is responsible for the war, it will be made clear that they are to blame, and not we, and that we, though defeated, fought a just war." This reflects the true heart of the present ruling circles in Japan.

Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, in his book "Nation and Politics," declares that the "all-the-world-one-family principle" (Japanese militarists' slogan put forward in Tojo's days to justify their conquest of Asia) is a "lofty one" and that "in those days, too, the Japanese nation's mission had to be reckoned with."

Minoru Kenda, one of the central figures in the revived Japanese military clique, said that the spirit of the former days' "imperial instructions to the servicemen" (basic credo of the Japanese imperial army at the time of the Pacific war) "is applicable at present too."

They believe it is high time for them to openly advocate the past days' basic credo of the imperial army. And they consider it justifiable to exploit Tojo himself in the campaign for open regeneration of his departed spirit.

Sato and his colleagues fail to see the most important thing. That is, Asia today is different from what it was 20 years ago.

This "will" of Tojo's which is said to have been discovered recently will, at best, serve as a pattern for the bigwigs of Japanese militarism, which has been revived with U.S. backing, when they write their own "wills."

Hong Rae Hui

In pursuance of Tojo's will in order to realize the dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere"
Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

FOR WHOM?

Forty Japanese businessmen in the city of Nagoya, Japan, sent 312,000 yen (Japanese currency) and three boxes of clothes to the South Korean consulate there, according to an October 29 dispatch of South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin.

It is said that these were for the bereaved families of South Korean soldiers who died in the Vietnam war.

The South Korean capitalists who dare not think of showing such a "merciful heart" seem to have been much surprised at the "enthusiasm" displayed by the outsiders — the Japanese capitalists.

The monopoly capitalists in Japan are more quick-witted than those in South Korea, when it comes to seeking profits. Therefore, they are well aware of the fact that the aggressive war in Vietnam is a war for the United States and, at the same time, a war for themselves.

Though it is a trifling matter, this will make the South Koreans think over once again for whom their flesh and blood are laying down their lives in South Vietnam.

STEPPED-UP ARMS EXPANSION IN JAPAN

According to reports from Tokyo, a closed meeting of the "National Defence Council," the highest defence policy-making organization of Japan, took place at Japanese Prime Minister Sato's official mansion on November 1.

At the meeting Sato, Jiji Press said, instructed the ministers concerned to draw up the "third defence build-up plan" "as soon and carefully as possible," which is to be started next year, and ordered them to increase by a wide margin the budgetary expenditure for the research into and development of weapons and equipment for the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

Meanwhile, Eikichi Kambayashiyama, Director of the Japanese Defence Agency revealed at the meeting a plan to produce all kinds of modern weapons including "Nike-Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles by Japan herself.

And Shigenobu – Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of International Trade and Industry, said that it would be conducive to the large-scale development of Japan's war industry to make the Japanese forces use Japanese-made weapons instead of U.S.-made ones.

Jiji Press also quoted the well-informed sources of Japan as saying that "the Sato Government is now in a hurry to reach a conclusion on the proposal of Kambayashiyama for shortening the period of the third defence build-up plan from six to five years."

In the Footsteps of Dulles

A series of unusual moves took place in South Korea before and after Johnson's visit to Seoul. Noteworthy of them is the intensification of military provocations by the American side.

On November 2, the day Johnson left Seoul, the American side machin-gunned at the North Korean side along the Military Demarcation Line. On the following day, armed personnel of the U.S. side intruded into the area under our control and carried out a large-scale armed attack.

Another move was the dispatch in two groups of an unknown number of South Korean troops to South Vietnam on November 2.

It is not without reason that public opinion at home and abroad associates these moves in South Korea with Johnson's visit to Seoul.

As was revealed by his activities during his three-day stay, the "joint statement" issued on the day of his departure and his speech before the South Korean National Assembly, Johnson's South Korean visit was devoted from beginning to end to advocating and urging expansion of war. He was so outspoken in this regard that, South Korean news agencies say, opposition leaders in South Korea changed their attitude from "unconditional welcome" to "disappointment and alarm."

Main reaction of the political circles and the press in South Korea to Johnson's harangue at the "National Assembly" is that the American President intimated the dispatch of South Korean reinforcements to Vietnam."

The issues Johnson was to discuss with Pak Jung Hi when he came to Seoul on October 31 as the last leg of his tour of America's Asian "allies" following the Manila Conference had been announced in advance. They were "measures for assistance to Vietnam," "increased military assistance to Vietnam by South Korea, "acceleration of the modernization of the ROK army following the dispatch of reinforcements to Vietnam," "increase of the strength of ROK army by 34,000 men" and "ammendment to the ROK-U.S. Defence Pact." The projected amendment is to strike off a provision that says any war action by the U.S. troops in South Korea is subject to the approval by U.S. Congress.)

On November 1 Johnson himself inspected South Korean and American army units and military installations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and told agitatively the American soldiers to keep their chins up and throw out their chests to get themselves ready for combat.

Trite words of "prosperity," "progress" and "peace" are inserted in the "Johnson-Pak Jung Hi joint statement." But two-thirds of it mentions what are directly related to war and aggression — the Vietnam war, the U.S. policy towards Asia and the part to be played by South Korea in their execution. The statement even contains a clause on "South Korea's international activities." Needless to say, the statement is devoid of a clause on "America's international activities." Johnson did not hesitate to make an ample impression that the master appraised the services rendered by his servant.

But the joint statement did not mention all that they discussed.

A daily paper in South Korea Pusan Ilbo said on November 2: "Johnson and Pak Jung Hi wrote into the joint statement only part of the contents of their talks, keeping the kernel of the talks behind the curtain, lest they should give rise to ill effects diplomatically."

American UPI wrote on November 1 in connection with one of the points kept behind the curtain: Johnson makes a strong call for hurling more troops out of South Korea's 650,000-strong combat force into the Vietnam war to aid the allied forces.

Another focal point kept behind the curtain is the accelerated "increase and modernization of the ROK forces" expressed in the pronoun of "South Korea's defence," which, in essence, means stepping up war preparations.

The aim of Johnson's recent visit to Seoul was to take one of concrete measures following the Manila Conference. To be exact, it was to press for the formation of the second front directly linked with the Vietnam front.

Johnson's recent tour and all his actions bore a striking resemblance to those of his senior, Dulles, who flew to South Korea for on-the-spot brow-16 years ago, just before the outbreak of the Korean war.

Johnson is following in the blood-stained footsteps of Dulles, and Pak Jung Hi, in the wake of Syngman Rhee.

The master in Washington and the stooges in Seoul are alike seeking their way-out in the expansion of aggression and war just as their predecessors did.

Johnson would do well to look back upon the process of history to date and do a serious thinking.

Should the American imperialists finally ignite the war of aggression in Korea again, they will perish in the flames they themselves kindle.

Pak Jong In

Johnson's Footsteps

Cartoon by Byon Yong Guk

ANOTHER PROOF

According to news reports the "12th General Meeting of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League" opened in Seoul last November 3.

The meeting is attended in the capacity of "delegate" or "observer" by Pak Jung Hi and his confederates in Seoul and other "anti-communist" experts from Taipeh, Saigon, Manila and Bangkok who live on bread crumbs thrown by the American CIA and by America's secret agents of unknown nationality from Europe and other regions.

The "Asian People's Anti-Communist League" is, by nature, an organization of secret agents. Its architect is the United States. In 1954, after its attempt at the armed occupation of the whole of Korea failed, it formed this organization with Syngman Rhee as the "sponsor" and with the inveigelment of Ngo Dinh Diem and Chang Kai-shek into it.

Its missions are to conduct smear campaigns designed to emasculate the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the Asian countries aspiring to national independence and independent development, to inspire America's puppets in Asia and to use it as an instrument for knocking them together into the "anti-communist crusade."

Especially in recent years the United States has laid a special stress on turning the league into a centre for training America's secret agents to be engaged in subversion and sabotage against the Asian nations that oppose American aggression.

The "Anti-Communist League" has annually beat a "march" trumpeting "anti-communism" in Seoul, Tokyo, Taipeh, Manila and so on. And in recent years noises have grown louder among the "anti-communist fighters" as the United States has stepped up its aggression in Asia with the stress on the Vietnam war.

A phenomenon that merits our attention in recent years is the active participation of the Japanese politicians headed by Nobusuke Kishi, ex-Prime Minister of Japan and elder brother of Prime Minister Sato from the ruling Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party.

This year the annual meeting of the league opened in Seoul immediately after American President Johnson's trip to South Korea and is "presided over" by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

It is natural, therefore, that the effect of Johnson's recent Asian trip for the escalation of the war should be left strikingly at the meeting.

This finds an expression, first of all, in the fact that the current meeting of the "anti-communist" maniacs smells of gunpowder more strongly than the previous ones did.

Pak Jung Hi's address at the opening session was very characteristic in this respect. He stressed that "aid to Vietnam" was the "mission" and "responsibility" of himself and his "anti-communist" colleagues. He further said that their immediate task was to go over from the "defence of freedom," which had been their aim, to the "active expansion of freedom."

The "active expansion of freedom" stands for the expansion of war and aggression.

Pak Jung Hi's rhetoric was pretty fluent, because he had been given a lesson in Manila and had reviewed it in Seoul under Johnson's direction.

The present Seoul meeting of the servitors of the CIA who earn a living by trumpeting "anti-communism," has, in the final analysis, something distinct from their previous annual farces. It has afforded another proof of the fact that the expansion of the war in Asia was the real object of the Manila Conference and Johnson's Asian tour.

Kim Chol

Johnson In Seoul

Johnson came to Seoul on October 31 and after completing his three-day itinerary left for Washington on November 2. Here are a few glimpses of his visit to Seoul.

"OPERATIONS FOR SECURITY"

"It was the most difficult operations force for security involving the biggest force and equipment in the history of South Korea's police," said Dongyang Tongshin in South Korea on November 1, quoting the Seoul municipal police authorities in charge of the security of the U.S. President.

For the security of Johnson and his party, the Seoul regime "called over 100 meetings to draw up plans, put the police under rigid training," mobilized a total of 27,600 policemen and 206 cars every day, built 197 barricades in Seoul, thus covering the city with a forest of bayonets during Johnson's stay.

In Seoul the police laid their hands on over 24,000 cases of what they call "violations of peace regulations," killing three and injuring 36.

After all, Johnson was accorded a "grand welcome" by the callous bayonets in South Korea and not by the people there.

"INVITATION" REFUSED

Johnson and his wife gave a "reception dinner" at the Walker Hill, Seoul, on November 1. Gathered at the "dinner" were "figures from South Korea and the United States" such as Pak Jung Hi and his wife and U.S. Ambassador and his wife. Also on hand were retired generals of South Korea. Invitation cards were addressed to 1,500 persons, but only 800 were present at the dinner. The rest refused the invitation.

The electric supply was interrupted while the dinner was on, and this again angered the U.S. President.

"Confusion occurred at the dinner when the electric current was interrupted for one minute from seven o'clock. President Johnson was put in a flash behind an impregnable wall of the security guards," said Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul, November 1, describing the scene.

NEW "TITLE"

Johnson experienced a lot of unpleasant things while in Seoul, and there was a delight for him. He was awarded a new "title."

Pak Jung Hi gave the "highest praise" to Johnson, according to Japan's Jiji correspondent in Seoul.

Finding no more words that could better please Johnson, Pak called Johnson his "brother," saying he was speaking "in plain language."

This new "title" might have pleased the American President at the moment. But when he learns that once Pak called the late Banboku Ono, a bigwig of Japanese militarism, his "father," the American President's "delight" will lapse into a bit bitter "after taste."

Pak Myong Ha

At 9th Nat'l Art Exhibition

AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN A CO-OP

This painting in oils by Han Nam Yong depicts an aspect of the changed life of the Korean peasants.

The motif of this work is comparatively simple. It is about an agricultural fair which displays the goods the farmers in a co-operative farm village have produced in their respective branches of work for which they have been assigned according to their ability and skill.

The colours representing Korea breathing affluence — the cool shade of trees and the blue sky — are in good harmony with the farmers' feelings and bring their romantic moods into bold relief. Different characters — elderly woman, girls, aged people and youth, people busy weighing and measuring things — are portrayed to show the changed picture of the Korean countryside and the romanticism that happy people alone can cherish.

National Drama Festival Opens

The annual national drama festival opened at the theatres in Pyongyang on November 1.

Eighteen drama works will be put on the stage by 15 professional theatrical companies in the capital and provinces during the festival.

The dramas reflect the various aspects of our people's life. The opening ceremony of the festival took place at the Moran-bong Theatre on November 1. The dramas staged on the opening day were "The Pole Star" (by the Hyesan Drama Company) depicting the revolutionary traditions of the Korean people, "The Year of Imjin (1592)" (by the Pyongyang Theatre) showing the struggle of the Korean people to repel the invasion of the Japanese Samurai, "Spring in the Village of Sokgaeul" (by the State Drama Theatre) reflecting the movement of socialist co-operation of agriculture in North Korea.

A scene from the drama "Spring in the Village of Sokgaeul"

Jo'ng So'n and Traditional Korean Painting

On November 1, a grand meeting was held in Pyongyang marking the 200th birth anniversary of Jo'ng So'n, Gyom Jae by pseudonym, a realistic landscape painter of Korea in the 18th century.

Jo'ng So'n opened up a new path in the landscape painting of our country and created a realistic style of painting, thus making a great contribution to the establishment of *Juche* (self-identity) in the field of painting.

He was born into the family of a ruined *ryangban* (nobility) in Seoul in 1676.

His creative life became more active since he became a painter serving at the state fine arts office.

Since then, he was not only in the forefront of struggle against the worshippers of the great powers and the reactionary views of *ryangban* but devoted his lifetime to the creation of the style of his own.

CHARACTERISTIC OF HIS PAINTING

One of the achievements he scored in his creative work is, among other things, a realistic depiction of the natural beauty of our country.

It is true that no small number of excellent landscape paintings were produced by his predecessors.

But few of them reflected so vividly the typical features of the nature of our country as he did.

His technique of expression is very rich and is marked by strong individuality and refinement.

Among his famous paintings are "Manpok-dong," "Huge Rock," "Guryong Falls" and "Sain-am" depicting various ragged rocks and high mountain peaks and "Old Site of a Castle in Autumn" and "Travellers Hurrying Home" bringing into relief the natural objects full of lyricism.

He sought out such rich subject-matters in close connection with the experiences of the people in those days.

JO'NG SO'N AND TRADITIONAL KOREAN PAINTING

His artistic creation contributed greatly to vivifying and enriching the typical features of the traditional Korean painting.

He put life into his brushwork by employing such a typical descriptive method of the traditional Korean painting as forming solid bodies and spaces through the vivid delineation of contour lines.

Instead of old methods based on the existing canons, he adopted new ones well adapted to the characteristics of the object he was drawing.

This, however, does not mean that he ignored the traditional features of our paintings in expressing forms by depicting in lines the features of objects and making their contours clear.

He not only vivified the special quality of the traditional Korean painting which expresses more clearly the main object of depiction through contrast but also represented a wealth of natural changes by characteristically showing what is distant, deep or broad.

Speaking of the special features of his paintings, they are inseparably linked with his creative attitude trying to convey the characteristic features and the life and feelings peculiar to our people.

In colour paintings, he put stress on colour contrast and used the method of portraying things vividly and simply.

His creation added a valuable contribution to the development of the traditional Korean style of

Kim U Sun

"Huge Rock" by Jo'ng So'n

Korean Tele-Communication and Electronics Association Formed

The Korean Tele-communications and Electronics Association was inaugurated in Pyongyang on November 5.

It is a scientific and technical public organization of scientists, technicians and labour innovators in the field of tele-communications and electronics of Korea.

The inaugural meeting adopted the rules of the Association and elected members of its central committee. Jon Dok Chil, Vice-Minister of Communications, was elected Chairman of the Central Committee of the Association.

20th Birthday of Korean Literary and Art Publishing House Marked

There was a meeting in honour of the 20th anniversary of the Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea in Pyongyang last November 4.

This publishing house issues monthlies **"Korean Literature," "Youth Literature," "Juvenile Literature," "Korean Music," "Korean Art," "Korean Film" and "Korean Fine Arts."** It also undertakes publications of the modern and classical literature of Korea and foreign literature and other books of literature and arts.

Won Wu Hun, Editor-in-Chief of the publishing house delivered a report and writer Ri Gi Yong, People's Artiste Ri Dan and Yun Myong Suk of the Pyongyang Textile Combine made congratulatory addresses at the meeting.

Following the meeting the editing staff of the publishing house were awarded the orders and medals of the Republic.

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